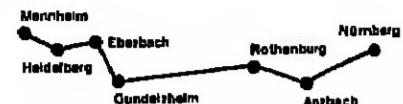


Routes to tour in Germany



The Castle Route

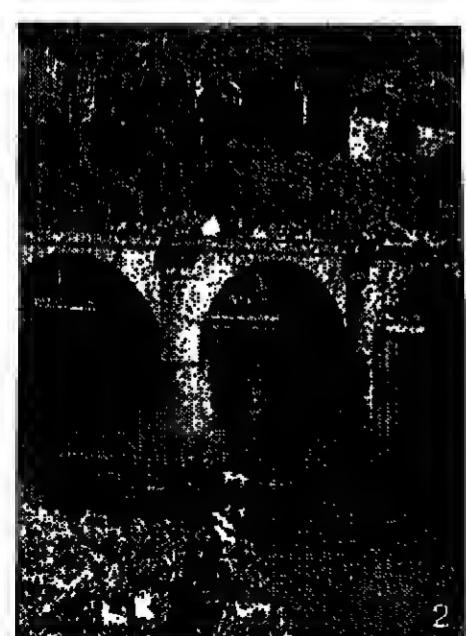


German roads will get you there. But why miss the sights by heading straight down the autobahn at 80? Holiday routes have been arranged not only to ensure unforgettable memories but also to make up an idea for a holiday in itself. How about a tour of German castles?

The Castle Route is 200 miles long. It runs from Mannheim, an industrial city on the Rhine with an impressive Baroque castle of its own, to Nuremberg, the capital of Bavarian Franconia. The tour should take you three days or so. We recommend taking a look at 27 castles en route and seeing for yourself what Germany must have looked like in the Middle Ages. The mediaeval town of Rothenburg ob der Tauber is intact and unspoilt. Heidelberg is still the city of the Student Prince. In Nuremberg you really must not miss the Albrecht Dürer House.

Come and see for yourself the German Middle Ages. The Castle Route will be your guide.

- 1 Gundelsheim/Neckar
2 Heidelberg
3 Nuremberg
4 Rothenburg/Tauber



DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV
Beethovenstraße 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

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The German Tribune

Hamburg, 28 April 1985
Twenty-fourth year - No. 1176 - By air

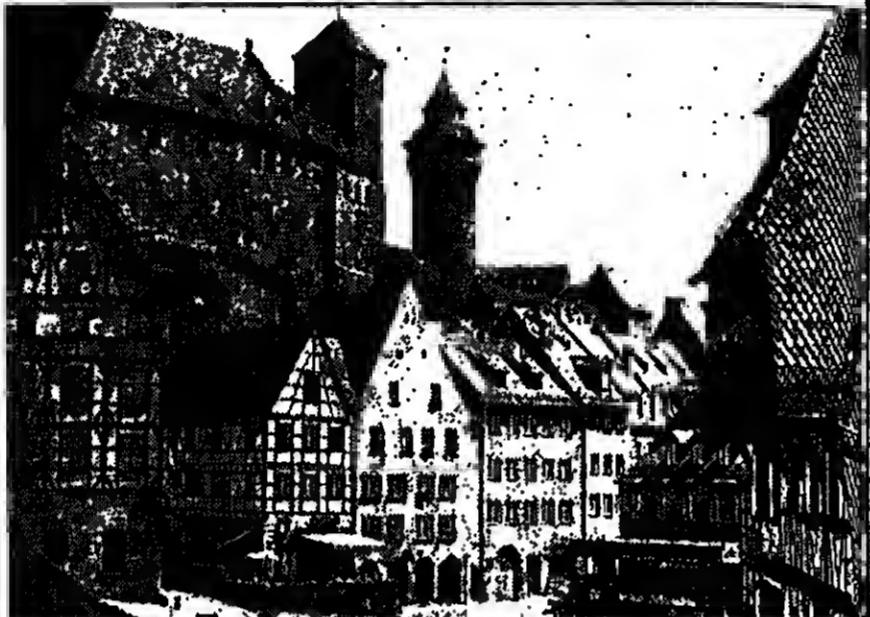
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Kohl recalls Bergen-Belsen

Former inmates of Bergen-Belsen gathered with several thousand people this month on the site, now marked by an obelisk, near the town of Celle in Lower Saxony, to mark 40 years since the camp was freed. Chancellor Kohl spoke, saying that the shame for what had happened would remain. (Photo: dpa)



Sinsfurter Allgemeine

The Germans' fractured relationship with VE Day, the anniversary of the end of the Second World War in Europe, is becoming increasingly apparent.

The assumption is, of course, that the former Allies have unlimited reason for celebrating the 40th anniversary of German capitulation and are not in the Germans' best stick.

The Germans in contrast are torn between feelings of liberation, mourning and guilt that make all German bids to recapture past seem so hopeless.

Both the French and British governments have now decided to scrap post-war circumstances so as not, as M. Mitterrand put it, to overtax the "heart and soul" of the Germans.

His consideration may be (and is) made by many as an encouraging sign of how closely integrated the Germans are in the West.

Even so, one may still wonder whether French President's idea is the reason for self-restraint.

The New York Times wrote in a editorial that the United States had

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Political terms, and in relation to
two objectives, the war ended in
defeat, a near-disaster, for
Europe.

Britain and France went to war in 1939 to defend the freedom of Poland. They had no immediate territorial dispute with Hitler.

Their decision to declare war on the Third Reich was based mainly on the need to defend from totalitarian hunger for expansion the smaller countries' right to self-determination.

It is in Britain's eternal credit that it unflinchingly upheld this wartime objective and more than once rejected peace moves by Hitler.

Britain refused to consider peace terms after the defeat and division of Poland and even after the capitulation of France when it stood entirely alone against a Eurasian land-mass controlled and shared by the two dictators.

That makes it even harder to appreciate how far short of this war objective the outcome was, although it is easy to imagine that in view of Hitler's crimes all efforts were increasingly concentrated on merely defeating him.

But how could the West possibly forget who they had joined forces with to attain this objective? How could it forget that it was Stalin who had enabled Hitler to wage war in the first place?

How, indeed, could it forget that it was Hitler, not Stalin, who broke their pact and forced the Soviet Union to side with Britain, and later America, against Germany?

How could it possibly go as far as to redivide eastern Poland to the Soviet Union, virtually ratifying in retrospect the borders agreed by the terms of the 1939 Ribbentrop-Stalin pact?

President Roosevelt, in a combination of self-importance, naivete and

Continued on page 2

the current anniversary celebrations date back to a decision by the CPSU central committee last June to celebrate VE Day as a sort of liberation in world history second only to the October Revolution.

Externally it presents an opportunity of recalling that the Germans, albeit only Germans in the West, were erstwhile enemies.

Internally it provides a wide range of ways in which to marshal the time-honoured system of special shifts to demonstrate Soviet power and have Moscow acknowledged in the old Byzantine

Continued on page 2

Germans still in quandary over end-of-the-war anniversary

President Reagan is visiting Germany for three reasons which have little to do with each other:

First, there is the Western economic summit in Bonn.

Then he wants to underline German-American friendship.

The third is to recall the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the Germans' liberation from Hitler's dictatorship.

Taken individually, each of these would have given Bonn enough problems.

The Western economic summit might suffer from the geographical and perhaps provincial confines of Bonn.

President Reagan's tour of Germany is likely to be fraught with security risks.

ment, are still learning the ropes, and now President Reagan has been involved, with inevitable and unfortunate side-effects.

The embarrassments now include a letter from the CDU leader in the Bonn Bundestag, Alfred Dregger, criticising US Senators because some sections of American public opinion happen not to share his, Dregger's, views.

That is one way of creating the impression that bids are under way to make domestic political capital out of the affair.

It would have been best for Bonn and Washington not to have tried to do three things at once.

They would then at least not have been in such a predicament, but now they are, they will probably have no choice but to go ahead with the programme.

They are unlikely to find the going much fun.

Achim Melchers

(Westdeutsche Allgemeine, Essen, 22 April 1985)

TERRORISM**Libyan arrested after man is shot dead in Bonn**

On Easter Saturday a 29-year-old Libyan, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, shot and killed a 30-year-old fellow-countryman, Gebrell el-Denali, in a Bonn city-centre street, seriously injuring two German bystanders. Denali was an opponent of Libyan leader Col. Gaddafi. Tarhouni has admitted his motives were political.

A few hours after the Bonn murder an uneasy suspicion struck officials at the *Bundeskriminalamt*, or Federal CID, in Wiesbaden.

At 8 p.m. it notified the North Rhine-Westphalian Interior Ministry in Düsseldorf that the man arrested and charged with murder, Fatahi el-Tarhouni, could be the same person as a Libyan by the name of Tahouri who for weeks had been known to be planning to kill an opponent of the Libyan regime in Bonn.

He had now done so and clearly been advised by a man who was known to have worked as a gunman for the Libyan regime in Italy.

In a memo wired to all relevant police departments the *Bundeskriminalamt* had warned the authorities well in advance that an assassination was planned.

It had even included a list of 10 people, including Denali, the gunman could well have on his hit-list.

At the same time the BKA said that a Sahib Rashid was likely to be Tahouri's partner.

The authorities ought by this atrocity to have been warned. Rashid is one of the three men who rank alongside, or may even be superior to, Libyan secret service chief Younis Belgassim in Tripoli. He is wanted by the Italian police for the murder of another Libyan.

His name was circulated by Interpol and he was arrested by the French police in 1983. When the Libyan authorities virtually held two French citizens hostage, the French authorities eventually deported him to Libya.

The Italian Justice Ministry had beforehand taken good care not to apply to the French for him to be extradited to Italy.

Libyan exiles concluded that Col. Gaddafi's killers were virtually at liberty to move around Western Europe as they saw fit; otherwise foreigners in Libya were likely to be harassed.

At the end of March several former staff members of the Libyan people's bureau, as Libyan embassies are known, in London are said to have met in Brussels to coordinate fresh moves against Libyans in exile.

The conspirators were men who were expelled from Britain after the shooting outside the Libyan embassy in London and are reported by opponents of the Libyan regime to have been in Munich too in the New Year.

Libyan exiles in Germany have come to suspect, by a combination of speculation and inside information, that the *Bundeskriminalamt* maintains fairly close ties with the Libyan authorities.

Suspicion has been known to reach the point at which the BKA is said to have prevented the arrest of a pro-Gaddafi Libyan suspect.

Regardless of such accusations Belgassim is known to be on good terms

with high-ranking BKA officials and to have helped the German authorities to track down German terrorists trained at Palestinian guerrilla camps.

Decision-making in Libya seems to depend on both the confused domestic situation and political rivalries.

At least seven competing secret service agencies are known to be keen to carry out the Libyan leader's wishes, with priority having been assigned to assassination bids abroad by the Libyan People's Congress, or Parliament.

Stronger domestic opposition, culminating in an attempted coup put down last May, so upset Col. Gaddafi that he ordered the liquidation of opponents who had settled abroad.

Technocrats in his government service evidently first tried to get Col. Gaddafi's opponents extradited, which would have forestalled foreign policy complications.

Belgassim is said to have given an assurance there would be no more assassination bids in Germany. It was an assurance that was withdrawn at the end of February.

The Libyan authorities had previously sought in vain to cook up offences that would have jeopardised the exiles' status with regard to political asylum.

Denali, for instance, was accused by members of the Libyan people's bureau

despite the assassination of a Libyan exile in Bonn (two German bystanders were also shot and seriously injured) the German government does not want to upset relations with Libya.

Bon government spokesman Peter Boenisch said the Cabinet had not discussed political sanctions and was not considering breaking off diplomatic ties with Tripoli.

The Libyan chargé d'affaires in Bonn had, he said, denied that his government was involved in the assassination. The assassin claimed to have been politically motivated but to have acted on his own.

Breaking off diplomatic ties would do no good, Herr Boenisch said. Other European countries in similar situations had not found this move beneficial.

But the German ambassador in Tripoli, Rolf Enders, was recalled to Bonn for consultations. He is reported to have applied to the Libyan Foreign Ministry for an official statement on the assassination before leaving.

There was no point in considering counter-measures until the situation had been clarified and accusations proven, Herr Boenisch said.

Difficulties occurred in identifying him. His date of birth was unknown. His name was relayed to border crossing points in another spelling at the beginning of February.

It was up to the *Länder* to look into shortcomings, the government spokesman said. There had been no breach of regulations.

State secretary Fröhlich of the Interior Ministry told the Bonn Cabinet that the victim, Gebrell el-Denali, had lived in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1979.

He was granted political asylum and was one of the leading Libyans in exile, which was why he travelled extensively. But the German authorities did not know which group of exiles he belonged to.

An Interior Ministry spokesman said



Murder on the streets of Bonn. Inset: the arrested man.

TECHNOLOGY**Foreigners step up complaints as Americans put up barriers****STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN**

Secrecy was tight at a scientific conference on photo-optics and laser technology in Arlington, Virginia, this week.

Access was limited to blue pass-holders (US citizens only), and the Pentagon gave strict instructions to all concerned that none of the proceedings were to be leaked.

Foreign nationals had to clear almost impossible checks, while many conference papers were immediately classified as confidential and not released.

Such secrecy is making people in both

the United States and Western Europe

increasingly uneasy.

Yet Denali's case was clearly

only routine consideration even though

his suspected collaboration with the US Defence Department is worrisome.

Such technology might find its way

to the East Bloc via unreliable Western

countries and accelerate East

Bloc arms projects.

Christian Democrats in the Bundestag

are now trying to make

an attempt to link research contracts

awarded to universities with undertakings

not to allow foreign scientists to have

anything to do with the contract.

The Freedom of Information Act,

which in principle ensures freedom of access to all official documents in the United States, was drastically reduced in scope last year with the approval of the Supreme Court.

The Pentagon has made sure it is given

an increasingly say in approving exports

to Western Europe.

But what worries observers most is

Defense Department legislation in the

pipeline that would make the export of

sensitive technology and know-

how

to Western Europe.

But the aim appears to be that of

technology transfer within the

United States.

The report says the US Defence De-

partment under Secretary Weinberger

last year

had

taken steps to reassure

the American friend-for-arms recogni-

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the benefit of Libya despite the fact that Am-

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More people are retiring earlier and the ratio of working people to people in retirement is dropping. This means that pension funds need more money. Employment Minister Norbert Blüm is now thinking of increasing the age of retirement in certain circumstances. The government is also considering changing the system of payments so that instead of the current system whereby employers and employees pay equal amounts based on size of salary, company performance would be taken into account. The Social Democrats have proposed a tax on machinery, but Blüm has rejected this. Here Michael Brandt, in the *Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger* and Peter Jentsch, in *Die Welt*, look at the various proposals for altering the pension fund system.

A Social Democrat proposal for a tax on machinery to increase pension fund contributions has been rejected by the Employment Minister, Norbert Blüm.

The "robot tax" proposal would mean that capital-intensive companies with few workers would have had to pay more than companies with more workers and less machinery.

The SPD's aim is to increase the pension insurance's income. Employers who gave more employment to robots rather than people should not be able to disregard their social responsibilities.

Instead, the government is considering a change in the system.

At present, employers and employees pay equal amounts based on size of pay. But the government is thinking of linking it to production.

A formula using turnover and profits or dividends and deducting cost of materials would be devised.

The idea is not new. Something similar was proposed in the late 1970s by a former SPD Employment Minister, Herbert Ehrenberg, and his state secretary at the time, Anke Fuchs. It was almost unanimously rejected.

Pension insurance has become more delicate a matter in the middle of the 1980s, however. The outlook for the next 10 years is alarming.

It is questionable if a robot tax on employers would save the situation.

Changing the pensions system, a company's competitive position and the labour market are all closely interwoven.

This is what makes a decision so difficult and why the trade unions are so guarded about the problem. Only FG Metall, the engineering union, has shown any sympathy for the robot tax.

In a 1982 resolution, the DGB, the trades union federation welcomed "considerations" in this direction. It would go no further.

Its social affairs committee does not meet again until autumn. Nothing much can happen until then.

The DGB sees the pension insurance issue as standing delicately on the edge of a precipice.

But it would not go over the top until 1990 when the number of workers would reach crucial low level in relation to the number of pensioners.

Then it would be time to do something.

North Rhine-Westphalia Employment Minister Friedhelm Forthmann regrets the lack of support from the DGB.

At the DGB headquarters in Düsseldorf it is being asked what the expression "net production" could mean, for instance, in the public service? How could the value of services there be determined?

In remarkable agreement with the

■ THE WELFARE STATE

Solution sought to pension funds' cash shortage

employers, the DGB wants to avoid anything that could endanger the pensions system. Until now employers and employees have contributed equally to pension insurance. The contribution is calculated according to pay or salary. The payment is a component of the individual's pay and entitles the employee to a pension.

Professor Schmähl of West Berlin expressed it in this way: "The employer's contribution is for the account of the employee and the employer's share contributes to the size of the pension."

The robot tax proposal has been criticised by the association of West German pension insurers. The head of the association Kolb fears that if pensions cease to be linked to salary the individual's entitlement to a pension would be endangered.

He added: "The legislators acquire a room for manoeuvre that we can no longer influence."

He came to the conclusion that this would lead to a levelling out of pensions.

Pension insurers take the view that a reduction in the protection given to an employee's pension, paid in over many years, is the main objection to a robot tax.

Just what effect a change in the employer's contribution would have, taking

net production this would weaken the relationship that has prevailed until now between contribution and pension.

The employer's contribution would no longer be put to the account of the insured person, and consequently would not be regarded as part of the pension paid on retirement.

The Federal Constitutional Court has ruled that the protection offered at law of the employee's share would be reduced if a contribution such as a robot tax was made legal, unrelated to salary.

Kolb believes that this raised in this way would be at the "disposition of the legislators".

If a gross net production figure used the employer's contribution to capital-intensive oil refining would increase tenfold.

If a net production figure is used without depreciation, the coefficient would only be two and a half times.

Schmähl corrected a widely held assumption on the effect of a robot tax on small and medium-sized companies.

Since the labour of self-employed family members is included in the production figure, the burden on them, some of which have been frozen,

increases through the high proportion of workers.

Advocates of robot tax have made use of the argument that by stopping the "work factor" would be cheaper than the "capital factor".

Employers get something from the Labour costs can be broken by reducing wage negotiations. The proposal not meant to do this.

*Michael Brandt
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 13 April)*

cent say they have no financial need and only twelve per cent claim that they are not bored.

Finally it is worth noticing that study shows that 80 per cent of those who do not want to be "old people" and 56 per cent "pensioners".

Professor Opaschowski said: "The advantages of a modest old age have been stylised into the ideal for a whole generation. No one can expect of the 50- to 60-year-old generation a positive adjustment to a negatively experienced retirement."

In this sense Opaschowski pleads for a flexible working life.

This brings us to the third question: Retirement is a recent discovery. Previously people worked until the end of their lives. In 1889 the pensionable age was 70. In 1916 this was reduced to 65.

Gerontologists maintain that this level is quite arbitrary. In 1970 a man circa the retirement age was still at 65 to 70 — incidentally with a bitter opposition of the 84-year-old AFL/CIO boss George Meany.

Opaschowski does not regard this question as the best. He said: "The rules of the moment are not obligatory regulations arranged by employers or legislators but a strong individual approach to working life in the last ten years of a person's working career, which means flexibility of retirement age upwards." Adjustment problems are demonstrated: the greater the freedom the greater the change from working life to retirement.

The ideal position would be to make it possible for a gradual withdrawal from working life. There are attempts to do this in West Germany. Ferdinand Pieroth, 60-year-old, works five hours fewer a week. Sixty-year-olds up to 67, and in some exceptions beyond that, can only work part-time. This system could be of assistance to pension insurance, but above all to those involved.

Peter Jentsch
(Die Welt, Bonn, 9 April)

This is particularly true of young pensioners who can no longer satisfy their urge to have something to do. Of these, who on the whole pass positive judgments on their retirement, only three per cent claim that retirement has come up to their expectations, only five per

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Schmähl believes that half the companies in the country would be interested. A change would be very much to the advantage of the processing industry, to the disadvantage of trade, transportation and private service industries.

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This brings us to the third question: Retirement is a recent discovery. Previously people worked until the end of their lives. In 1889 the pensionable age was 70. In 1916 this was reduced to 65.

Gerontologists maintain that this level is quite arbitrary. In 1970 a man circa the retirement age was still at 65 to 70 — incidentally with a bitter opposition of the 84-year-old AFL/CIO boss George Meany.

Opaschowski does not regard this question as the best. He said: "The rules of the moment are not obligatory regulations arranged by employers or legislators but a strong individual approach to working life in the last ten years of a person's working career, which means flexibility of retirement age upwards." Adjustment problems are demonstrated: the greater the freedom the greater the change from working life to retirement.

The ideal position would be to make it possible for a gradual withdrawal from working life. There are attempts to do this in West Germany. Ferdinand Pieroth, 60-year-old, works five hours fewer a week. Sixty-year-olds up to 67, and in some exceptions beyond that, can only work part-time. This system could be of assistance to pension insurance, but above all to those involved.

Peter Jentsch
(Die Welt, Bonn, 9 April)

This is particularly true of young pensioners who can no longer satisfy their urge to have something to do. Of these, who on the whole pass positive judgments on their retirement, only three per cent claim that retirement has come up to their expectations, only five per

into consideration the firm's competitive position, is hard to say in practice.

■ TRANSPORT

The boss sweeps up as VWs roll (slowly) off the Shanghai line

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Between 12 and 15 Santana cars are built each day at the VW Shanghai works. They are put together by hand.

But this is only the beginning for this joint Chinese-German project. It is hoped that the works will be able to get into the whole of South East Asia with Santanas, the Audi 100 and with various station wagon models.

It is also hoped that VW motors will be supplied to other motor manufacturers in the region.

Technical director Hans-Joachim Paul says that China has a billion people, and that if in the foreseeable future only one in ten were to own a car, that would represent a market of 100 million vehicles.

The works is about 40 kilometres, or an hour's drive, from Shanghai, China's second largest city (population: 12 million).

Volkswagen has half the equity. The rest of the DM200 million capital is held by the Bank of China and two Chinese tractor and car firms.

When the premier of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, visited the works, there was not very much physically for him to see.

Only part of the factory has been built. The paint shop is in operation and production is being carried out in workshops formerly used by a Chinese firm to make the three-wheelers which are widely used in China.

This is an interesting experience for Germans working on the project. Recently, a departmental head of the manufacturing subsidy, VW Shanghai, was wanted for meeting. But he was nowhere to be found.

After a desperate search, he was discovered on their factory floor — sweeping it. A West German technician asked with some astonishment what the man was doing.

The reply was that the party leadership required him regularly to do manual labour so he would not lose touch with the working class.

The man had followed the party directive with neither difficulty nor complaint.

Poul wants the best and the newest so that production will increase rapidly.

He wants to impress upon the Chinese the VW trade name on giant road-

side posters, a regular feature in major Chinese cities since the new Peking policy of opening up the country and allowing a degree of independence.

Everyone should know who and what VWs is.

He is not particularly disturbed by the fact that in this enormous country there are very few roads suitable for motor vehicles, no workshops in the countryside, and that large cities such as Peking, Shanghai or Canton have very few filling stations.

China is on the verge of moving into the future, but for the first stretch of the way into industrial development the bicycle, the hand cart and the omnibus will have to be used.

Paul is unimpressed that Chinese officials, for whom the Santana is being built, are not happy with the car.

The car is narrow at the back and a senior Chinese official wants to sit on the rear seat, if he is being driven, preferably with the dark curtains drawn across the windows.

Volkswagen's man in Shanghai will come up with something. So far almost everything has been shipped out from Europe, sometimes even being sent by airfreight — every screw and every engine, the car bodies, batteries and headlights, every transmission set and all the upholstery, every instrument panel, the car roof and even the car keys.

Up to now only the tyres are made in the People's Republic — on old Metzler equipment that the Chinese dismantled in West Germany and re-assembled in China.

But this will all change in this decade. Domestic production will account for 90 per cent of production in five to seven years.

A beginning is being made with equipment to press the car body, because sending these unwieldy parts halfway round the world is very expensive. The plant planned will call for an investment of DM500 million. More than a half, about DM300 million, will be from West Germany, the remainder will be raised in China.

Western reservations were based on possible military and strategic advantages the Russians might gain.

The Schleswig-Holstein Land government favoured the project and the ports of Kiel, Lübeck and Flensburg all entered the race for consideration as the terminal (Travemünde is just a few kilometres from Lübeck).

Between four and six ferries would be needed and some of the work would be at West German shipyards.

In autumn, if all goes well, daily production should reach 40 a day.

By 1986 it should be 100 a day and by 1987, 31,000 a year. The labour force

Planned ferry link



Talks to open with Russians on rail-ferry link across Baltic

Bonn Transport Minister Werner Dollinger has been given the green light to talk with the Russians about setting up a rail-sea link between West Germany's Baltic coast and the Soviet Union. Nato has withdrawn objections to security grounds since it has been announced that the German port involved would be Travemünde. The Soviet Union would use Klaipeda, in the Soviet Baltic republic of Lithuania.

The Russians were the first to show an interest in a Baltic rail-ferry service — they first mentioned it in 1981. They said their Baltic ports of Klaipeda, in Lithuania, and Tallinn, in Estonia, were overstrained. The more even flow of a ferry service would alleviate this.

It would also lead to expanded trade on both sides and avoid the bottlenecks of road routes through East Germany and Poland.

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This plus the cargo-handling equipment, would amount to a big investment, about a billion marks, and the advantages for Schleswig-Holstein would be considerable.

The Land government at Kiel believes that all West German firms trading with the East Bloc would benefit if goods were diverted from the expensive land route through East Germany and Poland to the sea route.

This would also benefit the West Germans because of their 50 per cent interest in the ferry operation.

But not everybody favours the project. The military are against it, and the ports of Hamburg and Bremen along with coastal shipping interests fear that they will lose cargo.

Shipping companies are also worried that the Russians will use the link to bring container cargo for the Far East.

This cargo would be taken to the Far East by the trans-Siberian railway instead of by ship — in part Western European ships.

The Russians have acquired plenty of know-how on how to do this in international liner shipping. Jan Brech

28 April 1985 - No. 1176

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

9

RESEARCH

German Spacelab project begins to get into gear

Frankfurter Rundschau

The go-ahead has been given for payloads and experiments on board the German Spacelab mission, the D-1, set for the shipment of 1.3 tonnes equipment to the United States.

A delegation of German Aerospace Research Establishment (DFVLR) officials visited Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm's Erno division in Bremen to OK work of the engineers who prepared payload for its mission.

Spacelab's D-1 (short for Deutschland) payload will be flown from Bremen Cape Canaveral at the end of July.

It will be given the finishing touches in preparation for a launching date planned for 14 October.

As the Americans are currently in trouble with the space shuttle, for once everything is running smoothly in Europe, this deadline will probably be deferred.

There has also been no clarification about which tariff would be applied to goods carried to Schleswig-Holstein and what would be the costs of converting West German wagons to the Russian gauge and vice versa.

Russian railways use a wider gauge than Western Europe.

It is at this point that transport policy considerations come into their own. There is no sense in having a cargo handling depot where transport costs are higher and there are delays.

It was originally conceived that there would be a terminal where the wagons were re-routed for both rail networks.

The best place for this would be Klaipeda because rail wagons with the normal gauge arriving in West Germany could proceed without delay.

In addition the ferries could be used on other routes.

It is obvious that the Russians would not agree to this.

The chaotic organisation of the Soviet railways means that the wagons that can be re-routed are in service all over the Soviet Union, not just on the route to and from Klaipeda.

Even if the total cargo volume carried on the land route were transferred to the sea route the volume would not make full use of the service's capacities as it is at present envisaged.

On the other hand it would only be possible to increase Russian-West German trade by a ferry link if there is a guarantee of continuous cargo traffic in rail wagons.

There is uncertainty that the Russians are prepared to make political concessions to have the re-routing operation at Klaipeda, for instance.

At the present the situation seems to be that in ordinary free market conditions there is an inadequate volume of cargo for the ferry service, so the Russians will try to attract cargo at a political, or dumping, price.

The Russians have acquired plenty of know-how on how to do this in international liner shipping. Jan Brech

Die Welt, Bonn, 10 April 1985

also the first mission for which a non-US user has hired the exclusive services of the space shuttle.

The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry is paying Nasco DM165m of project costs totalling DM394m. This payment is to cover the cost of launching, flight and other services provided by the US agency.

The Bonn Ministry must also pay for the use of the Bremen-built Spacelab. After its maiden flight in December 1983 the capsule became Nasco property.

This provision formed part of contractual undertakings entered into more than 10 years ago.

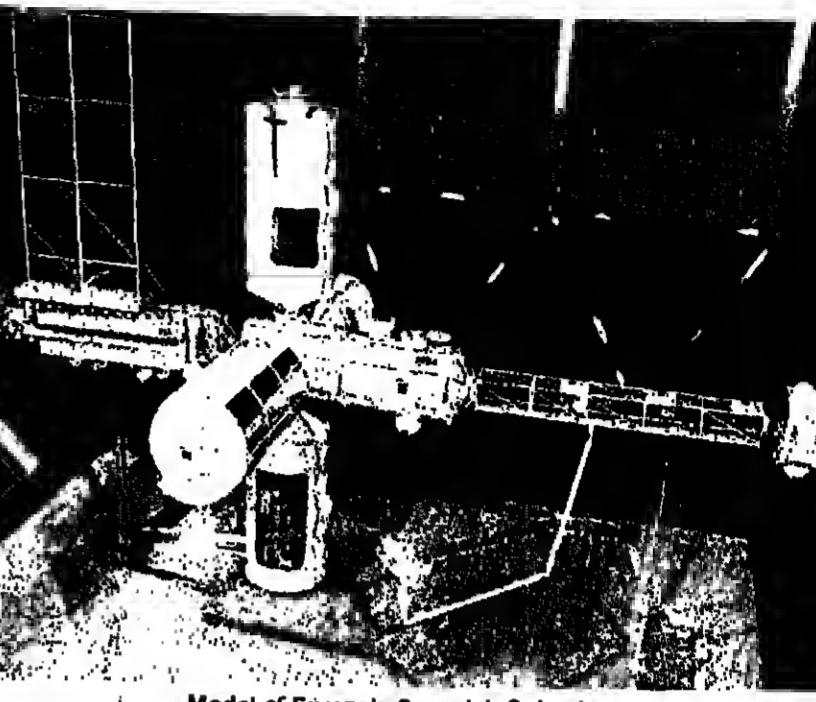
On its D-1 mission Spacelab will fly in almost the same version as in 1983.

The pressurised cabin where astronauts will carry out experiments is again to be housed in the capsule's funding bay. A research platform with a variety of equipment will also be located outside the cabin.

Some of the 70-plus experiments assembled in Bremen have already been flown in space; others are new developments.

They will be supervised by six astronauts, including two Germans, who are to use the shuttle's clock in shifts throughout the mission.

The Germans are physicists Reinhard Furrer, 44, and Ernst Messerschmid, 39,



(Photo: dpa)

They will be accompanied by Wubbo Ockels, 38, from Holland.

Ockels was stand-in for the first German astronaut, Ulf Merbold, in 1983. Merbold is also a member of the D-1 team.

But he is only a substitute this time and will be at the space operations centre to maintain radio contact with the astronauts.

The five US astronauts will either work alongside the others in Spacelab or man the space shuttle's controls.

Space shuttle Columbia will be supervised and controlled from Houston as hitherto, but all experiments will for the first time be supervised from an ops centre outside the United States.

It will be the GSOC, short for German Space Operations Centre, in Oberpfaffenhofen near Munich, which was set up in the early 1970s to monitor German satellites and space probes such as Arosa, Symphonie, Helios and others and is now being converted to handle Spacelab.

Must space experiment staff will have to follow their programme and will in some cases be able to evaluate findings themselves.

They include universities and research institutes and private firms from all over the Federal Republic of Germany. Other experiments are sponsored by Esa, the European Space Agency, Cnes, France's National Space Research Centre, and Nasco.

Facilities include a process chamber where currents, heat and mass movement in melting and solidification processes at zero gravity are to be tested.

Nuclear timepieces and antennas for the Navex experiment are housed outside the pressurised cabin. Navex will test navigation and chronometric synchronisation aimed at accuracy to within about 10 nanoseconds, or billionths of a second.

The process is also devised to enable Spacelab's position to be measured within 30 metres.

D-1 will not be a one-off mission. The Bonn Research and Technology Ministry last year began paying Nasco instalments toward the cost of a D-2 mission scheduled for 1988.

D-2 will be designed to reuse the present payload as far as possible. It will also be laid out to give new users access to outer space.

This follow-up mission must be seen in connection with projected European participation in a US space station. In 1988 payloads and operation systems will be tested for Europe's Columbus space station module.

Peter Seidlitz
Wolfgang Brauer
(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 11 April 1985)

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VW Shanghai technical director Hans-Joachim Paul (left) and the Prime Minister of Lower Saxony, Ernst Albrecht, who dropped in to see how things were going.
(Photo: Hans-Peter Sattler)

■ LITERATURE

Ernst Jünger, controversial great loner, sees in 90

Kieler Nachrichten

Ernst Jünger, who celebrated his 90th birthday on 29 March, is one of this century's most controversial German writers.

He has the reputation of being the great loner of German literature and his works have always provoked conflict.

It is often claimed that he has more critics than readers; he is either highly respected and admired or rejected. A compromise is impossible.

The sharp criticism of his views has accompanied him for four decades.

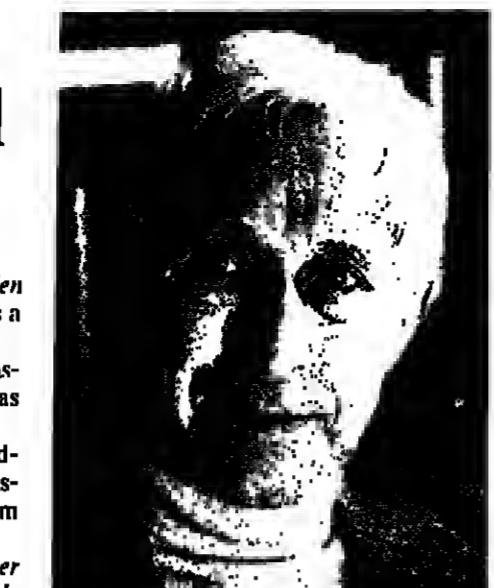
He is often accused of being complacent, unremorseful for some of his past inconsistencies or arrogantly prophetic.

This, it is often claimed, is rooted in his fundamentally anti-democratic attitudes.

A number of writers with left-wing leanings, on the other hand, such as Erich Fried or Alfred Andersch feel that Jünger has courageously accepted personal responsibility, shown chivalry and honesty.

As opposed to the majority of the most prominent German writers during the Nazi era, Jünger decided not to emigrate.

Thomas Mann accused him of living together "with the hangmen".



However, Jünger's novel *An der Marmorklippen*, published in 1939, is a clear anti-Nazi lampoon.

Jünger was never an active nor passive supporter of the Nazis. Neither was he an opportunist.

However, there are serious contradictions in some of his books which displease today's readers, leaving them in a web of contradictions?

During this period he was one of the intellectual supporters of the magazine *Widerstand*, issued by Germany's conservative opposition to Hitler.

In a publication entitled "Hitler-German Disaster" the publisher

of magazine, Ernst Niekisch, adopted a clearly anti-Nazi stance.

Jünger's views were never so

expressed. The driving force of his

stance was to be alone, to deal with

"self-dissolution processes of geo-social society".

It is therefore absurd to try to

Jünger for being involved in the

of the Nazi years.

Today, Ernst Jünger is prob-

ably more widely read in France than

in Germany.

Many French readers regard him

as the epitome of non-conformism.

Joseph Breitenbach already intro-

duced the German officer Ernst Jüng-

er to André Gide in 1938, and Jünger

reunited with Cocteau and con-

tinued to meet in the studios of Eng-

or Picasso.

Today, Ernst Jünger presents him-

self as an artist, "on a par with

and princes", a "man with omission

"sacred importance".

These are just a few of the man-

and reflections which can be found

in his book *Autoren und Autoren*.

Here, at the age of almost eighty

Jünger uses the two-tier metaphor of the

world's museums. What they left be-

hind are incomplete artefacts, are

to be found where they were left.

These could speak the quirries

and whole novels they could

have whole novels they could

The massive sandstone walls of Karl-Werner Schramm's home in Münchreuth, population 300, stand out like a castle in the village.

It is a castle dating back to 1848 and a home from which Schramm, who comes from Bielefeld, defies authority in this small village near Bayreuth in Bavaria.

Bavarians view him with suspicion, first as a Prussian, as north Germans are disparagingly referred to by true-blue Bavarians, and also as a student of such a dubious subject as geo-ecology.

Studying the subject is bad enough. What makes matters even worse is the fact that Schramm, 28, also practises his theory and recycles his domestic waste instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the garbage men.

He has been at loggerheads with the local authority and deemed as an eco-terrorist for the past six months for refusing to take a dustbin or have anything to do with the official refuse disposal service.

The local authority has threatened him with litigation and punitive fines to force him to accept a dustbin he claims he can well manage without.

He opens the door and turns out to be slender and of medium height, wearing jeans and a maroon pullover. He is fair-haired, bearded and has a lean, sad face with a slight grin.

He clearly seems to be more of a Till Eulenspiegel than a Michael Kohlhaas or a Don Quixote; he is a practical joker rather than an untiring campaigner on matters of principle.

"Come on in," he says. He bought the old farmhouse for DM70,000. He and his wife Ute have renovated it in keeping with the original style. The previous owner had it listed as a historic monu-

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

'Ecological terrorist' battles council over rubbish

DIE WELT

ment, he explains, to prevent it from being demolished or left to run to rack and ruin.

Where are his eco-dustbins, or raw material containers, as he prefers to call them?

"The compost bin is in the kitchen," he says. "We use it for all food left-overs and other organic waste that is then dumped on the compost heap at the bottom of the garden."

There are small intermediate storage facilities for glass, metal, plastic and miscellaneous waste in the hall. Their contents are sorted in the outhouse.

In the outhouse and the barn there are larger boxes for tin cans (mainly cat food cans), textiles, paper, plastic and special waste (the official euphemism for toxic waste such as spent batteries).

How does he get on with plastic? One of the boxes is full of shampoo bottles, yoghurt breakers and plastic bags that once contained crackers.

"Well," he admits, "plastic recycling isn't properly organised yet. The nearest container for plastic waste is near Munich (two or three hours by car). When I have to go into town I take all the plastic with me on the train."

Large-scale trials in various localities have shown that the public are prepared to do much of the sorting. Up to 90 per cent of plastic waste has been dumped at special collecting facilities sufficiently publicised.

"One of these days," Schramm says, "there will be men who have made millions out of plastic waste just as there are already millionaires dealing in waste of other kinds."

Waste dealers in his part of Germany still earn more from the burnt-out hulks of US tanks and spent artillery shells than from Schramm's old tin cans, but small livestock also supply manure, as the German proverb has it.

In return Schramm strays round junkyards on the lookout for waste he can put to good use: a rusty old bicycle frame or a length of piping, for instance.

Measure for measure, or tit for tat among junk dealers and pioneers in the recycling trade? Schramm says about a quarter of his furniture has been retrieved from junk yards and scrap heaps.

A teacher's son from Westphalia, he first had the idea of recycling waste when he worked in an old people's home as a conscientious objector after leaving school. He asked residents not to throw glass bottles and jars into the dustbin. Glass could certainly be sold direct to a waste dealer.

The old folk willingly left their old bottles and jars outside the door for collection. Some may have been a little self-conscious about their consumption of beer (or whatever) and have left the tallish bottles outside someone else's door, but at least they didn't throw them straight into the dustbin.

Within a year the old people's home was able to discontinue three garbage containers, saving a tidy amount of money in refuse collection bills.

In 1978 Schramm, 21, and his girlfriend and wife-to-be moved to Bayreuth to study geo-ecology. Bayreuth is the only college in Germany where the subject is taught. He is taking his final exams right now and will then be doing

it is hardly worth industry's while recycling household plastic waste because various grades of plastic cannot be mixed.

There are firms that recycle plastic waste, but they usually only handle industrial waste in substantial quantities and specific qualities.

They melt, press or convert into granules recycled plastic that manufacturers are happy to buy at prices of between 40 pence and DM2.50 per kilogram. But household plastic has to be sorted, which makes recycling more expensive.

"Industry ought to be obliged," Schramm says, "either to use a standard grade of plastic for certain products, such as shampoo bottles, or to identify materials by means of a code-number to enable consumers to distinguish separate grades."

As so often, charities are pioneers in the recycling of waste. A Christian group not far from Schramm's village collects garbage of all kinds, including plastic.

Waste is sorted to the best of the group's ability and sold to various buyers, most satisfactorily in many cases, for 60 pence a kilogram.

Schramm's local authority isn't strongly opposed to his bids to re-use waste. Last year it issued a bye-law requiring all residents to use the communal refuse disposal system and supply exclusively with their waste.

"It's not just the money they want charge for the service," Schramm explains. "They need what they call waste for their incinerator. It generates power and they are under contract to supply electric power to a nearby aluminum foundry."

Plastic burns well, and the local authority couldn't care less, he says, whether they are burning raw materials that could be recycled and polluting the environment in the process.

Schramm was certainly sent a letter calling on him to apply for a dustbin and supply his waste to the authority. The correspondence, in which the local authority refers to the Waste Disposal Act, makes intriguing reading.

It reads like a spoof correspondence between a practical joker and a purveyor of red tape. What makes it a masterpiece of red tape is that it is absolutely bona fide.

Schramm applied for exemption, noting that he had no waste for the local authority, only valuable raw materials he preferred to sell on the open market. "All I could supply you with is thin air."

Besides, he wrote, the bye-law specified that residents were exempted whose land produced no waste, or only exceptional circumstances.

The local authority replied that the provision only applied to landowners whose land was either not built on or whose property was not lived in. There was always waste where people lived.

Schramm replied that in his case there wasn't, as the authority was at liberty to see for itself by calling round taking a look.

"As both a citizen of the Federal Republic of Germany and a factor in the public of Germany and a factor in the waste disposal arithmetic I am not an statistical average; I am an individual



I don't have any waste, says unemployed Karl-Werner Schramm.

Photograph: H. E.

research at the department. He collects his household waste in the form of separate raw materials and is convinced city-dwellers could do so too without too much trouble.

There are plenty of firms employing where that will collect even waste food," he says.

Everyone could help to recycle at least half their household waste, especially if the authorities were to let him.

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four years ago Buchenwald concentration camp, near Weimar, was opened for the gate and many have been for years to talk about what they went through.

In 1945, Jewish psychiatrists have been dealing with the psychiatric aftermath of Nazi terror.

Not only are they speaking about "what the Nazi holocaust taught us" — that the after-effects of war last for generations.

A child psychiatrist Hans Keilson, his first ex-concentration camp in 1945 on behalf of the Jewish Association in Amsterdam, well remembers being at a loss to say, "Every word I said seemed to be empty, alien, and without meaning."

His first encounter was with a 12-year-old Orthodox Jewish boy, Ezra, who had been released from Belsen, his parents and five brothers and sisters dead, as an orphan.

Mad about his family and what life was like at Belsen, the boy had shaved his head.

He was a profoundly shattered boy who had already realised, unlike psychiatrist, that it was impossible to words to describe what he had been through. He preferred to say nothing.

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■ THE THIRD REICH

40 years on, mental anguish of the holocaust remains

Nörlner Stadt-Anzeiger

They are unable to explain, Keilson says, because the truth, the industrial mass destruction and processing of human bodies, is unbearable and an abyss of hell on earth for which words are inadequate.

The survivors' children are now asking questions. They have often tried to do so, but in vain.

As often as not the result is similar to the tale told by Professor de Wind, a Dutch psychiatrist, about the son of a concentration camp survivor who was supposed never to ask about the framed photographs of his grandparents on the piano.

When he disobeyed the ban and one evening at dinner tried to ask his father about them his mother, who was not a Jewess, kicked his shin under the table to warn him not to bring up the subject.

Questions are growing more urgent as children suffer from their parents' silence and from behaviour and oversensitive reactions they are at a loss to explain.

A daughter may find it odd that her father never answers the telephone himself. He has all calls recorded by an answering device.

Doctors, some of whom were themselves survivors of Nazi terror and for years have worked as expert advisers in compensation proceedings, discussed identification problems in the second and third generation among persecutors and the persecuted.

They may have felt unable to press on anything about them, but their children soon came to register the messages that failed to come across and to take stock of them.

They were agreed that the traumas of nations remained alive and continued to be effective for generations and even centuries.

What is new about post-Auschwitz psychiatry, as Professor Peters puts it, is that even adults can be so shaken by certain events, even individual experiences, that they are no longer able to remember their former personalities.

All their behaviour for the rest of their lives will be influenced by the persecution they have undergone.

In the past the Freudian version of imprint, the view that experiences in early childhood were decisive, prevailed.

According to Freud what we experience after the age of four is no longer so important for personal development because the foundations have been laid.

This view must now be abandoned. "If there is a lesson to be learnt, psychiatrically speaking, from these holocaust experiences," Keilson says, "then it must surely be that even adults can be given a totally different imprint by undergoing violence and terror."

Outsiders are unlikely to notice the destructive effect of past persecution on the mind of the survivor; knowing nothing about his past they are likely to consider him eccentric or overwrought.

Loss of home and family, of native language, years of threat to life and limb and unbelievable experiences have resulted in many people persecuted during the Third Reich still suffering from extremes of anxiety and insecurity.

They react oversensitively to any kind of setback or seemingly humiliating treatment at the hands of authoritarian structures, as Professor Peters puts it.

An unfriendly word from some civil

servant or other, being called to order by a police officer or a swastika daubed on a cellar wall can cause days of agitation up to and including panic.

"What is so disastrous," Professor Peters says, "is that these people run a risk of being branded yet again. Someone is sure to conclude that only psychopaths survived."

Survivors and their families often fail to see why they are so frequently at odds with their surroundings and why they are passive and depressed, aliens in their own world, as it were.

Many survivors strenuously avoid recalling anything they underwent yet are constantly in inner mourning over their loss, combined with a feeling of guilt for having survived.

These feelings may well remain concealed until a single experience breaks the spell. One such person as a four-year-old saw heaps of corpses, but his crucial experience was seeing his father nailed to his hands and feet to a plank.

Forty years later he went berserk for no apparent reason at a carpenter's.

It is hardly surprising that most survivors' children, often children of survivors whose entire families were wiped out in concentration camps who then immediately remarried after liberation, were unable to grow up free of anxiety.

Frankfurt psychotherapist Dr Kaminer says of this second generation that it bears the names of the dead and has no grandparents and that the more keenly its parents felt their grief the less they will have talked with it about the dead.

They may have felt unable to press on anything about them, but their children soon came to register the messages that failed to come across and to take stock of them.

It is far from unusual for traumatic experiences to have been transmitted in this unspoken way. A boy may tell his father about nightmares he suffers from only to learn that he has dreamt exactly what his father went through at concentration camp but never told him about.

Psychotherapists wonder how the child can hear come by the information. Could the parents possibly have whispered it to each other?

Kaminer is in his late 30s. His parents were persecuted Jews. He says the mental state of the second generation, children mostly born in German camps in 1946 and 1947, is heavily overburdened.

Many would often have preferred to be dead or felt that part of themselves was not alive. They built a memorial to the dead within themselves, as it were.

At the same time this often gave expression to a desire to come closer, in an unconscious manner, to part of the family.

HORIZONS

Church helps cravers beat the burning yearning

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

A Lutheran church group in Hamburg runs courses for people wanting to cure themselves of addictions.

Alcohol and tobacco, of course, head the list of vices, but there are many others: sweets and television, for example. One man even wanted to give up criticising other people.

The aid group runs short-term programmes to get people started on the straight and narrow and long-term programmes to prevent backsliding.

A seven-week programme began on Ash Wednesday under the sponsorship of the church's North Elbe public relations department and *Blickpunkt Kirche* (Church Viewpoint), a Hamburg newspaper.

One who joined up on Ash Wednesday is Herr K., the manager of a firm which has had to dismiss part of its workforce. The experience drove him to drown his sorrows in drink.

A 13-year-old schoolgirl is trying to stop her craving for sweet things. She says she has only just realised how much she consumes "and it is a lot."

She has joined the programme for

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Besides, an end to the problem of lasting traumas in the wake of terror, murder and war is nowhere near in sight, or so psychiatrists say:

"Similar occurrences recur all over the world, even though they may not be as dramatic as they were under the Nazis. Concentration camp experience has taught us to understand what mental repercussions they have."

In view of its historic burden, Professor Peter says, the Federal Republic of Germany ought to play a leading role in psychiatric research into persecution.

Yet so far not a pittance in public funds has been provided for the project, which is shortly to continue with a symposium.

"The situation is," he says, "that the few people who are looking into a cure for this gravest of wartime wounds inflicted by the German people are having to foot the bill themselves."

Annette Stankau

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, Cologne, 4 April 1985)

support — she wasn't getting any from her fellow pupils in her efforts to change. They "ask if something is wrong with me."

A woman says her addiction was watching *Dynasty* on the television every Wednesday night.

Letters from the addicted arrive almost daily at the campaign offices. There has even been one from Australia.

The project began several years ago with a few hundred people. By last year more than 10,000 were estimated to have taken part.

Pastor Martin Bethge says people can give up what they want to for as short or as long a time as they want to.

The seven-week programme was a starting point for people to give up something that they had long wanted to give up.

So Passioontide, the two weeks before Easter, was used to fire the enthusiasm. It also created a link to former times when fasting over this period was not an exceptional event.

There are no limits to aims people set themselves and not everybody is Christian. One person has personal problems, another wants a rest from the surfit of the modern state.

What many Christians think is reflected in one sentence: "You cannot feel the passion of Jesus if you are sitting up to the neck in cream."

Letters of encouragement plus a calendar are used to keep the cravers on the right track. The letters spell out the problems involved in giving up a vice, how backsliding to old habits happens and lists possible causes of a breakdown of the will.

Expectations are high among the cravers. A man who gave up alcohol admitted freely that alone he didn't have the resolve and the discipline to give up. "I need support."

For those whose addiction is entrenched, much more is needed than a simple short dose of abstinence. The initial letter of encouragement in these cases admits that the project cannot fulfil all expectations. It could only touch on the problem.

One man wrote: "My wife and I are both 73. We have been smoking since our youth. We've tried over the years to give up, but without success."

"My wife had a coronary and I have had a heart attack. We know the dangers of continuing to smoke but still cannot stop. If you think that you might be able to help us, we would be ex-

Continued from page 13

changed and so were the goods."

But it was all a swindle. Both men tricked each other. Valuers reckoned the icons were worth at most 7,000 marks and the sapphires 18,400 marks.

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